



LABOR CLARION

LEADING ARTICLES—February 15, 1928

MASS EDUCATION IN CHINA
THE NEW YEAR
PURPOSE ALWAYS CONCEALED
DEBUNKING
INVESTMENTS

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE SAN FRANCISCO LABOR COUNCIL

THE LABOR CLARION

IS YOUR JOURNAL

It is owned and controlled by the San Francisco Labor Council, with which you are affiliated. It talks for you fifty-two times a year and you should have it in your home every week in the year. It counsels with you on matters of policy relating to your welfare and seeks to protect your interests always.

It gives you the expression of opinion of the most forward minds in the trade union movement on subjects vital to you and to all workers.

The larger the circulation of your paper the safer will be your position and the more rapid will be the progress of the workers generally. In such a work you should have a part, and the way to take that part is by subscribing to the paper and patronizing its advertisers.

If in the past your organization has not been subscribing for its entire membership, begin to do so now.

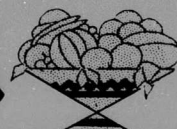
THE LABOR CLARION

LABOR TEMPLE

SIXTEENTH AND CAPP STREETS, SAN FRANCISCO

this
food
question . . .

One hears a lot about it,
but there really isn't much
to it...that is, not for those
who know Hale's Food
Shop. The quality of food,
eight departments under
one roof, the prices. It
really pays one to come
down town to do one's
food shopping.



HALE'S FOOD SHOP

FIFTH near MARKET STREET

Labor Council Directory

Labor Council meets every Friday at 8 p. m. at Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp Streets. Secretary's office and headquarters. Room 205, Labor Temple. Executive and Arbitration Committee meets every Monday at 7:30 p. m. Label Section meets first and third Wednesdays at 8 p. m. Headquarters' telephone—Market 56.
(Please notify Clarion of any change.)

Alaska Fishermen—Meet Fridays during February, March, April and October, 49 Clay.
Asphalt Workers—Meet 2nd and 4th Mondays, Labor Temple.
Amalgamated Sheet Metal Workers No. 104—Meet Fridays, 224 Guerrero.
Auto Mechanics No. 1305—Meet Wednesdays, 8 p. m., 108 Valencia.
Baggage Messengers—Meet 2nd Monday, 60 Market. Sec., Robt. Berry, 1059 56th St., Oakland.
Bakers No. 24—Meet 1st and 3rd Saturdays, Labor Temple.
Bakery Wagon Drivers—Meet 2nd and 4th Saturdays, 112 Valencia.
Barbers No. 148—Meet 1st and 3rd Mondays, 112 Valencia.
Bill Posters No. 44—B. A. Brundage, 505 Potrero Ave.
Blacksmiths and Helpers—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
Bollermakers No. 6—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.
Bookbinders—Office, room 804, 693 Mission. Meet 3rd Friday, Labor Temple.
Bottlers No. 293—Meet 3rd Tuesday, Labor Temple.
Boxmakers and Sawyers—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays.
Brewery Drivers—Meet 3rd Friday, Labor Temple.
Brewery Workmen No. 7—Meet 3rd Thursday, Labor Temple.
Bridge & Structural Iron Workers No. 377—Meet 1st and 3rd Wednesdays, 200 Guerrero.
Butchers No. 115—Meet Wednesday, Labor Temple.
Butchers No. 508—Meet 1st and 3rd Fridays, Masonic Hall, Third and Newcomb Sts.
Carpenters No. 453—Meets Mondays, 112 Valencia.
Cemetery Workers—Meet 1st and 3rd Saturdays, Labor Temple.

Cigarmakers—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays, Economy Hall, 743 Albion Ave.
Chauffeurs—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, 112 Valencia.
Cleaners, Dyers and Pressers No. 17960—Office, 710 Grant Building.
Commercial Telegraphers—420 Clunie Bldg.
Cooks No. 44—Meet 1st and 4th Thursdays at 8:30 p. m., 3rd Thursday at 2:30 p. m., 1164 Market.
Coopers No. 65—Meet 2nd and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
Cracker Bakers No. 125—Meet 3rd Monday, Labor Temple.
Cracker Packers' Auxiliary—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, 1524 Powell.
Elevator Constructors No. 8—Meets 1st and 3rd Fridays, 200 Guerrero.
Elevator Operators & Starters No. 87—Labor Temple.
Electrical Workers No. 151—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, 112 Valencia.
Electrical Workers No. 6—Meet Wednesdays, 200 Guerrero.
Electrical Workers 537, Cable Splicers.
Egg Inspectors—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple.
Elevator Operators—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
Federal Employees No. 1—Office, 746 Pacific Building. Meet 1st Tuesday, 414 Mason.
Federation of Teachers No. 61—Meet 2nd Monday, Room 227, City Hall.
Ferryboatmen's Union—219 Bacon Building, Oakland.
Garage Employees—Meet 2nd and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
Garment Workers No. 131—Meet 1st Thursday at 5:15 p. m., 3rd Thursday at 8 p. m.; Labor Temple.
Glove Workers—Meet 1st Tuesday, Labor Temple.
Grocery Clerks—Meet 1st Thursday, Labor Temple.
Hatters No. 23—Sec., Jonas Grace, 178 Flood ave.
Hoisting Engineers No. 59—Meet Mondays, 200 Guerrero.
Ice Drivers—Sec., V. Hummel, 3532 Anza. Meet 2nd and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
Iron, Steel and Tin Workers—Meet 2nd and 4th Saturday afternoon, Metropolitan Hall, South San Francisco.
Janitors No. 9—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays, Labor Temple.
Ladies Garment Workers No. 8—Longshoremen's Association—85 Clay. Emil G. Stein, Secretary.
Laundry Drivers—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple.

Laundry Workers No. 26—Meet 1st and 3rd Mondays, Labor Temple.
Letter Carriers—Sec., Thos. P. Tierney, 635a Castro. Meets 1st Saturday, 414 Mason.
Lithographers No. 17—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, 273 Golden Gate Ave.
Machinists No. 68—Meet Wednesdays, Labor Temple.
Mailers No. 18—Meet 3rd Sundays, Labor Temple.
Marine Diesel Engineers No. 49—Bulkhead, Pier No. 1.
Secretary, A. F. McNeill, 250 Eureka.
Material Teamsters No. 216—Meet Wednesdays, 200 Guerrero.
Masters, Mates & Pilots No. 40—H. F. Strother, Ferry Building.
Masters, Mates & Pilots No. 89—A. J. Wallace, Bulkhead Pier No. 7.
Metal Polishers—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays, Labor Temple.
Milk Wagon Drivers—Meet Wednesdays, Labor Temple.
Miscellaneous Employees No. 110—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, 131 Eighth.
Molders No. 164—Meet Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
Molders' Auxiliary—Meet 1st Friday.
Moving Picture Operators—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, 230 Jones.
Municipal Sewermen No. 534—200 Guerrero.
Musicians No. 6—Meet 2nd Thursday. Ex. Board, Tuesday, 230 Jones.
Office Employees—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple.
Ornamental Plasterers 460—Meet 2nd and 4th Tuesdays, 200 Guerrero.
Painters No. 19—Meet Mondays, 200 Guerrero.
Patternmakers—Meet 2nd and 4th Fridays, Labor Temple.
Pavers—Meet 1st Monday, Labor Temple.
Paste Makers No. 10567—Meet last Saturday of month, 441 Broadway.
Photo-Engravers—Meet 1st Monday, Labor Temple.
Post Office Clerks—Meet 4th Thursday, Labor Temple.
Post Office Laborers—Sec., Wm. O'Donnell, 212 Steiner St.
Painters No. 19—Meets Mondays, 200 Guerrero.
Printing Pressmen—Office, 231 Stevenson. Meets 2nd Monday, Labor Temple.
Professional Embalmers—Sec., Geo. Monahan, 765 Page.
Retail Cleaners and Dyers No. 18021—Moe Davis, 862 Third.
Retail Shoe Salesmen No. 410—Meet Tuesdays, 273 Golden Gate Ave.
Retail Delivery Drivers—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.

Sailors' Union of the Pacific—Meets Mondays, 59 Clay.
Sailmakers—Sec., Horace Kelly, 2558 29th Ave. Meet 1st Thursday, Labor Temple.
Sausage Makers—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, 3053 Sixteenth.
Shipyard Laborers—Meet 1st Friday, Labor Temple.
Stationary Engineers No. 64—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, 200 Guerrero.
Stationary Firemen—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
Steam Fitters No. 590—Meet 1st and 3rd Wednesdays, Labor Temple.
Steam Shovel Men No. 45—Meet 1st Saturday, 268 Market.
Stereotypers and Electrotypers—Meet 3rd Sunday, Labor Temple.
Stove Mounters No. 61—Sec., Manuel De Salles, R. F. D. 7, Niles, Cal.
Stove Mounters No. 62—J. J. Kerlin, 1534 29th Ave., Oakland, Cal.
Street Carmen, Div. 518—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.
Tailors No. 80—Office, Room 416, 163 Sutter. Meet 2nd and 4th Mondays, Labor Temple.
Teamsters No. 85—Meet Thursdays, 536 Bryant.
Technical Engineers No. 11—Ivan Flamm, Secy, 50 Laguna.
Theatrical Stage Employees—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, 230 Jones.
Theatrical Wardrobe Attendants—Secretary, Marion Gasnier, 1201 Cornell Ave., Berkeley.
Trackmen—Meet 4th Tuesday, Labor Temple.
Trade Union Promotional League (Label Section)—Meets 1st and 3rd Wednesdays, Labor Temple. Market 7560.
Typographical No. 21—Office, 16 First. Meet 3rd Sunday, Labor Temple.
United Laborers No. 1—Meet Tuesdays, 200 Guerrero.
Upholsterers No. 28—Meet 2nd and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
Watchmen No. 15689—Sec., E. Counihan, 106 Bosworth. Meet 3rd Thursday, Labor Temple.
Walters No. 30—Wednesdays, 3 p. m., 1256 Market.
Waitresses No. 48—Meet 1st and 3rd Wednesdays at 8 p. m., 2nd and last at 3 p. m., 1171 Market.
Water Workers—Sec., Thos. Dowd, 214 27th St. Meet 1st Monday, Labor Temple.
Web Pressmen—Meet 4th Sunday, Labor Temple.
Window Cleaners No. 44—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays at 7:30 p. m., Labor Temple.

LABOR CLARION

The Official Journal of the San Francisco Labor Council

VOL. XXVIII

SAN FRANCISCO, FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 15, 1929

No. 2

MASS EDUCATION IN CHINA

Dr. Y. C. James Yen, founder of the mass educational movement in China, addressed the San Francisco Labor Council Friday evening, and gave a most interesting and instructive account of how the movement originated and developed.

Dr. Yen had listened to the Council's proceedings before taking the platform, and was so impressed by his experience that he commenced his talk by saying: "My good American friends. This occasion reminds me of how China invented gunpowder and instead of using it to destroy people with shot and shell from the mouths of cannon used it for fireworks and celebrations. And I was glad to notice the display of fireworks here this evening. And what impresses me most is the intense sincerity of all the speakers, and the earnestness with which each one presents his views. We have the same spirit among my own people. China is awakening."

It was only accident or the force of circumstances that brought Dr. Yen into the endeavor to educate the masses of China to read and write. He had graduated from Yale, the war broke out, and he volunteered his services to France. His first experience was as manager of a canteen in a camp of 5000 Chinese laborers, imported to France to dig trenches. These laborers were illiterate and had no means of receiving news or communicating with their relatives at home. They, therefore, found their life immensely tedious and unhappy. Dr. Yen then conceived the idea to be of help to these men. He started a class of forty, and taught them to read and write. He gave them a lesson of one hour each day, in the evening after 9 o'clock. The pupils often missed their meals in order to avail themselves of the opportunity, and in four months they were able to read and write in their own language.

After this first experience and the good result, the demand for new classes in the labor battalion grew, and soon he had 1000 pupils in the camp. The idea spread further and he was appointed by the French government superintendent of the mass education of the 200,000 Chinese laborers at the front. The experiment became a regular and successful business. And from France it spread to China, where today over five million Chinese are being educated to read and write, several provinces having provided instruction for nearly all their villages and cities. All the teachers are volunteers, and at present such volunteer teachers, from the ranks of all the educated classes, number over 120,000.

Dr. Yen gave a very interesting description of the principles on which this educational system is based, and how it has been perfected. It appears that in China, like elsewhere, there are practically two languages spoken, the classical by the educated, and "Pai-hua," the people's language. They are as different as Latin is from English. Just imagine the difficulties of the Chinaman attempting to read a newspaper or book printed in Chinese, the classical language. He is about as much at home as if our English morning newspaper were printed in Latin. It will take a student twenty years to learn the Chinese classical language, while Dr. Yen has invented a method to teach the popular Chinese language to any illiterate Chinaman in 4 months, in 96 lessons of 1 hour each.

The essentials of the system are these: There are over 40,000 characters, that is words or ideas, in the literary language. Of these, by a laborious

system of counting how often each word is used in common day life, it was found that about 1300 words and characters constitute the bulk of all those used in common speech. It is these 1300 characters Dr. Yen proceeds to teach by means of 4 readers, each of these containing 24 lessons. And it is possible for any Chinaman to learn these in the short space of 4 months, or at most 6 months, and the cost of these text books is only 12 cents for the course.

Further, to provide books and newspapers for the benefit of those understanding only the popular language, there are now being printed all kinds of books and newspapers in that language. It is as if and when the common English language succeeded the Norman-French and the Latin in the 13th and 14th centuries in Great Britain. China is just now going through that process of making the common or popular language a written as well as spoken language, and accepted as the ordinary channels of conveying news and information in daily life. The aim of this mass education is to make every Chinaman a "literate citizen."

When we consider that China has a culture in unbroken series for 4000 years, that it has one-quarter of the population of the earth, and is now awakening to the necessity of educating the masses as we already have done in Europe and in America—then we must realize what a tremendous change is now going on in China, that China is really awakening, and in a brief time will be able to play a different role in the world's history.

China has no caste system like India. From times immemorial every Chinaman has the chance of raising himself from the lowest to the highest rank in the state, if he will study and acquire the education required under the Chinese civil service system. To acquire a complete education in China will require from twenty to thirty years' study, but there is no bar to any one acquiring the education fitting him for public office. The Chinese have respect for education, and they are now eager, hungry for education; all of which aids the movement for mass education conceived by Dr. Yen and now being encouraged by all the leading elements in China, and which, as stated, is now on the high road to success.

The world is shrinking. Confucius, the spiritual leader of the Chinese nation, used to say "under heaven there is but one family," and the Chinese of today are spreading that ideal and doing like the rest of the world's enlightened nations marvelous work in realizing that ideal.

Mr. Yen's lecture was thoroughly enjoyed, and President Stanton of the San Francisco Labor Council and Past President Daniel C. Murphy, chairman of the City Board of Education, complimented Dr. Yen on his instructive and inspiring lecture. In the words of the latter, the Council has been signally honored by this visit of a great "Patriot and Pioneer."

Q.—What woman trade union official has recently been appointed to an important educational office in New York City?

A.—Betty Hawley, vice-president of the New York State Federation of Labor, who was made executive secretary of the Advisory Board on Industrial Education created by the New York City Board of Education.

THE NEW YEAR.

By William A. Nickson.

Current events are shaping the destinies of mankind. Beneath the surface the contest is active between democracy and reversion to the dominance of a small minority whose idea is to rule the masses. At the present time we are living in a state of uncertainty. This year will be notable for many constructive policies which will vitally affect the laboring class. Here are a few of the projects which will form the basis of renewed prosperity: The building of the Boulder dam, which depends upon the adjustment of the differences between the several states involved. The deepening of the waterways and prevention of flood disasters which had a far-reaching effect on the inhabitants of the Mississippi Valley. The reclamation of the forests and the extension of the forest reserve which will give employment to numbers of men. The extension of the aviation mail service and the installation of passenger traffic on land and sea.

The real leaders of the people will be those who promote industry and preserve the ideals of the intelligent common people. Business recognizes a high living standard, and in order to maintain that the education of the unit must be raised. The individual must realize that his growing intelligence will react favorably on democracy and make for a larger and better civilization. The theory that "man can live for himself alone" has proved costly. We must reason together; we are interdependent and have passed the period of isolation from one another.

The movement of the population will be distinctly westward. The Middle West will absorb some of the population of the overcrowded east. But the spirit of the pioneer still exists and westward will be the trend of empire. Nor will the golden shores of the Pacific impede the path of empire building. The development of the Asiatic countries has begun. The Nationalists of China are adopting Occidental methods and American capital and industrial ideals will arouse that nation from its long sleep. Thus will east meet west and the shock to eastern culture and its old-time mysticism will arouse antagonism. But progressive ideas have always aroused antagonism. We cannot stand still. If we do, we are lulled by the opium of conservatism.

Demand the union label on all purchases, and then you will know you are loyal to your fellows and yourself. Do not let any clerk induce you to take something else on the plea that there are no union makes of the kind you desire.

BOSS

THE TAILOR

1048 MARKET STREET

Five Doors Below Granada Theatre

Suits and
Overcoats
at
Popular
Prices



All Work
Done Under
Strictly
Union
Conditions

PURPOSE ALWAYS CONCEALED.

The purpose of the labor injunction is always concealed by lurid talk of "threats" and "danger of violence" that employer attorneys aver.

They would have the public believe our police system, its secret service adjunct and the vast machinery to enforce criminal law are impotent during a strike; that a federal judge can bring order out of chaos by signing a piece of paper.

Were strikers (excluding the spies placed amongst them) so tactless that they believed violence would succeed, every police power of the government, including the army, would rightfully be thrown against them.

The employer is never alarmed about his plant property that can be protected by law. He wants the injunction to break a strike which it interferes with his profits and output. Picketing prevents him from securing competent workers and strikers' appeals for sympathy and moral support lessen his income.

The employer can not secure redress in a court of law, as the strikers have violated no law.

By labeling the workers' exercise of their lawful rights "an attack on property," the employer gets into the equity court. The alleged "property" is good will and patronage, which until recently were considered personal rights inherent in individuals.

This inclusion of intangible, non-transferable things in the property list is the base of the labor injunction.

The injunction judge assures workers they have the right to strike, to picket and to seek moral support of their fellow citizens, but they must not "conspire" to do so. The "conspiracy" exists whenever their strike is effective.

Equity courts talk of enjoining violence, but this is stage scenery.

Citations for criminal contempt—for violating criminal law—are so rare that they need not be considered.

It is the protection of prospective income and intangible good will and patronage, now called "property," that the injunction is aimed to protect.

In none of the outstanding injunctions that deny human rights—such as the Bedford cut stone, the Truax, Granite City and Duplex cases—were violence or criminal contempt involved.

All of these denials of liberty were intended to break lawful strikes that were called a "conspiracy" when they became effective.

The labor injunction is a strikebreaking weapon. Its purpose is to awe and intimidate strikers who are liable to force concessions from the employers.

By means of the injunction the employer is aided in his opposition to workers' demands, while the public is assured that the only purpose is to maintain "law and order."

The effect of this process is more far-reaching than breaking a strike. It undermines the foundation of government by law and enthrones one man who acts as "law" maker, "law" interpreter and "law" enforcer—only when workers are involved.

The American system of government by law functions in all other cases.

ADOLPH AND ANNA.

Adolph, an Austrian artisan, adored Anna, an aristocrat. And Anna adored Adolph. Another aristocrat, Alfred, an ambassador, adored Anna. Anna abhorred Alfred. Alfred addressed Anna, admitting admiration. Anna assumed amazement. Alfred abjured Anna. Anna admonished Alfred. Alfred adopted aggressiveness. Alfred's audacity alarmed Anna. Alfred attempted abducting Anna. Anna, afraid and agitated, acquainted Adolph. Adolph accused Alfred. Alfred, angered, abused Adolph awfully. Adolph answered Alfred. Anna, aghast, aided Adolph. Adolph and Anna almost annihilated Alfred. Alfred abdicated absolutely. Anna accepted Adolph. Adolph and Anna abruptly absconded and abandoned Austria altogether, arriving at Antwerp and always abiding abroad afterward.—Town Topics.

"DEBUNKING."

To the Editor of the Clarion, Sir: "Debunking" is a detestable word, but it seems that we have to use it (though we should have the literary grace to fence it off from the good words by "quotes") when we are referring to the shameful policy of those who are attempting to disenfranchise our religious, political and literary heroes and leaders. This "debunking" process is not confined to America. England, and perhaps other countries, are experiencing it. An English writer recently had the temerity to attempt to drag in the mud the name of one of the greatest and most beautiful stars that shines in England's glorious literary galaxy—Charles Dickens, a star that shines upon the peoples of all nations.

This "debunking" process is one sign among many of our present-day decadence in the higher realms of religion, morality, manners, literature and art. In our day everything that is material flourishes, and everything that is spiritual and cultural languishes. Heretofore the world has delighted to do honor to its great and good men. It has instinctively recognized the truth that these great leaders and heroes were not altogether free from the sins, faults, errors, foibles and shortcomings that attach to lesser men; but it has rightly ignored the few black spots upon the suns of virtue, wisdom and leadership.

Today there is abroad in the world a perverse spirit that would break altogether with the past. Those who direct public opinion are, for the most part, animated by this perverse spirit, and do not hesitate to throw upon the one rubbish heap the jewels and the refuse of antiquity. Nothing is sacred to these men. A prominent English writer condones one of the gravest sins forbidden by the Decalogue; and, out-topping him, one of our American writers said in a recent article that appeared in a leading magazine that Jesus was an ignorant man, and that he had no particular knowledge of God. But if Jesus had no particular knowledge of God, who ever had, or has, or can have any knowledge of God? The world is ripe and ready for a second incarnation of the spirit of Christ to bring back to the world that knowledge of God that the world has lost. As Augustine said: Man was made for God, and cannot be happy until he has found Him.

Yours very truly,

CHARLES HOOPER.

Coeur d'Alene, Idaho, Jan. 30, 1929.

LIMIT ON WAR PROFITS.

Creation of a commission to prepare a program "to take the profits out of war and to require equal service for all and deny special profits to any" is proposed in a resolution presented by Congressman Wainwright.

The plan does not call for the abolition of all profits, but of "special" profits.

The Capper-Johnson bill, now pending in Congress, provides for similar action, although its defenders claim it conscripts both labor and capital. The latter bill, however, would empower the President to set wages for workers and assign them to various duties while capital would be limited to a "fair" profit.

Quality First
UNITED STATES
LAUNDRY

Telephone
Market 1721
Finest Work on Shirts
and Collars

on time
and right



Printing and Badges

111 SEVENTH STREET

Phone Market 7070

POMPEII MACARONI FACTORY, Inc.

Manufacturers of

HIGH-GRADE GOODS

Oakland Branch: 501 Franklin Street

Phone Lakeside 1246

Los Angeles Branch: 105 Court Street

2987 Folsom St., near 26th, San Francisco

Phone Mission 5744

Telephone Valencia 5567

DICK CULLEN

THE FASHION TAILORS

2585 Mission Street

At Twenty-second

Herman's Hats

Union Made

2386 MISSION STREET

Near 20th St.

DEMAND THE
UNION LABEL



ON YOUR PRINTING, BOOKBINDING
AND PHOTOENGRAVING

If a firm cannot place the Label of the
Allied Printing Trades Council on your
Printing, it is not a Union Concern.

WHITTHORNE
& SWAN

A Big Store in the midst of your neighborhood carrying large diversified and assorted stocks in wearing apparel, house furnishings, yardage goods, and small wares. Here you will find both style and quality in your purchases.

The store with a welcome!

MISSION ST. - NEAR 22ND

DEBAUCHERY OF PEOPLE.

A sordid story of election debauchery features specifications of fraud, filed by William B. Wilson, former Secretary of Labor and former Secretary of the United Mine Workers, in his contest against William B. Vare for the office of United States Senator from Pennsylvania. The specifications were filed with a Senate sub-committee.

Mr. Vare was given the certificate of election, which was rejected by the Senate. Mr. Wilson claims he came to the cities of Philadelphia and Pittsburgh with a majority vote, and he charges that widespread corruption in these cities made his defeat possible.

He alleges that in Philadelphia there were printed an illegal and excessive number of additional official ballots and that a large number of these were distributed to polling places. Ballots were distributed to election districts in an illegal manner and to unauthorized persons. Election officials often failed to account for the entire number of ballots furnished them by law, and in at least 1,111 election districts votes were cast by persons not registered in that district. Repeaters voted in at least 316 districts and in 341 districts votes were cast in excess of the number of names entered on the voters' list. Many thousands of names were erased and altered on the lists and in at least eight districts there were no general election ballots found in the boxes, while many districts showed that the ballots were marked by some other person than the voter who deposited them in the ballot box.

This city-wide debauchery of the electorate was duplicated in Pittsburgh, where Mr. Wilson has made substantial gains in the recount. Judges in at least 47 districts were not sworn, as required by law, and in at least 51 districts the inspectors of election and clerks were not sworn. Ballots in many of these districts were altered and erased after the closing of the polls and the opening of the ballot boxes for counting.

INDUSTRIAL PAGANISM.

The Weekly Bulletin of the National Catholic Welfare Conference makes sharp reply to the Saturday Evening Post's challenge to Protestant churches that it is "not aware that economic issues lay within church activities," meaning thereby to deny any except, perhaps, the slightest relation between religion and economic life.

The Bulletin declares that "this is contrary to the Catholic attitude which holds that justice and brotherhood must be obeyed in buying and selling, lending and borrowing, and hiring and being hired; that justice and charity, or brotherhood, come within the moral law and therefore, also, within the sphere of activity of the church."

This philosophy, the Bulletin states, is expressed also in the Catholic Bishops' Program of Social Reconstruction when it refers to "the human and Christian, in contrast to the purely commercial and pagan, ethics of industry."

"This draws the line flatly against the Saturday Evening Post idea. For if religion has no place in economics, then buying and selling, hiring and being hired, borrowing and lending are purely pagan and one whole part of a person's life, and an influence that affects all the rest of life, are not under the rule of religion at all. If that is true then theft is no sin and murder for the purpose of making money is no sin."

JULIUS S. GODEAU, INC.

Independent of the Trust
FUNERAL DIRECTOR AND EMBALMER
41 Van Ness Avenue
SAN FRANCISCO, CALIF.
Private Exchange Market 711
OAKLAND STOCKTON
Funeral Service That Saves and Serves

COMMUNITY CHEST CAMPAIGN.

Working shoulder to shoulder with business men and women, professional men and women, citizens generally from all walks of life—all ready to aid the sick, the helpless, the destitute and the aged—organized labor in San Francisco is on record solidly supporting the Community Chest, which opens its campaign for \$2,275,000 on March 4th.

The San Francisco Labor Council and the Building Trades Council in separate actions pledge support and co-operation.

The Labor Council endorsement, signed by W. P. Stanton, president, and John A. O'Connell, secretary, follows:

"Whereas, The San Francisco Community Chest by its operations in past years has demonstrated the practicability and success of this form of community effort to provide for adequate support of San Francisco's charitable agencies, and thereby conferring great benefits upon this community; and

"Whereas, The San Francisco Community Chest through its manner of conducting business has relieved to a great extent the citizenship of continual and frequent appeals for contributions to funds by the numerous welfare and relief agencies, to say nothing of doing away with bazaars, tag days, pencil days, etc., making it necessary for the public to consider the needs of the unfortunate, and subscribing sufficiently for their relief for the entire yearly period and insuring each agency against want of funds to conduct its business in an ordered and efficient manner; and

"Whereas, The San Francisco Community Chest through its method of co-ordinating the large number of charitable, welfare, preventive, relief and corrective agencies, is rendering an invaluable service of a public character, and performs an educational and character-forming function in that it fosters among the public at large a better understanding of their duties toward the less favored members of humanity and an intelligent and sympathetic consideration of their needs and the best methods of rendering them assistance; therefore, be it

"Resolved, By the San Francisco Labor Council, in regular session assembled, that we go on record as reiterating our hearty endorsement of the San Francisco Community Chest in its efforts to awaken the citizenship to an intelligent and sympathetic realization of the common duty of all men to contribute to the welfare of their fellow humans, and especially to the relief of the unfortunate and those unable to help themselves; and further be it

"Resolved, That we commend the appeal of the Community Chest to the favorable consideration of all organized labor."

"We have too many who wish to exploit the farmer rather than help him. Too many do not want him to get relief if it interferes in any way with the unconscionable profits that are squeezed from the farmers' products. Too many want farm relief which will furnish more jobs for those who wish to run the farmers' affairs. Too many only want to help the farmer produce more abundantly, but do not want to help him sell to a better advantage. They want to keep the farmer working, not for himself, but for the profiteers and speculators."—Representative William C. Lankford of Georgia.

Demand the union label on all purchases, and then you will know you are loyal to your fellows and yourself. Do not let any clerk induce you to take something else on the plea that there are no union makes of the kind you desire.

For Smoke Smoothness

You have to hand it to the blend of fine, mellow old Turkish and Domestic Tobaccos in CLOWNS.

The Axton-Fisher Tobacco Co. Incorporated, Mfrs. Louisville, Ky.

CLOWN CIGARETTES

UNION MADE

Lachman Bros.
GIVE TIME ON FURNITURE

One of America's Largest Home-Furnishing Establishments

Save 20% to 50% on Home Furnishings

At Our
FEBRUARY SALES

Every department participates.
Values supreme for all purses and all homes.
LIBERAL TERMS
Trade in your old furniture as part payment

THE SAN FRANCISCO BANK

SAVINGS

COMMERCIAL

INCORPORATED FEBRUARY 10TH, 1868

*One of the Oldest Banks in California,
the Assets of which have never been increased
by mergers or consolidations with other Banks*

MEMBER ASSOCIATED SAVINGS BANKS OF SAN FRANCISCO

526 California Street, San Francisco, Cal.

December 31st, 1928

Assets.....	\$123,780,369.02
Capital, Reserve and Contingent Funds.....	5,150,000.00
Pension Fund over \$635,000.00, standing on Books at	1.00

MISSION BRANCH.....	Mission and 21st Streets
PARK-PRESIDIO BRANCH.....	Clement St. and 7th Ave.
HAIGHT STREET BRANCH.....	Haight and Belvedere Streets
WEST PORTAL BRANCH.....	West Portal Ave. and Ulloa St.

Interest paid on Deposits at the rate of
FOUR AND ONE-QUARTER (4 1/4) per cent per annum,
COMPUTED MONTHLY and COMPOUNDED QUARTERLY,
AND MAY BE WITHDRAWN QUARTERLY

TYPOGRAPHICAL TOPICS

Edited by the President of San Francisco
Typographical Union No. 21. Members are
requested to forward news items to
Room 604, 16 First St., San Francisco

The membership was shocked on Thursday of this week to learn of the untimely death of M. T. ("Pop") Piersol, for many years an operator on the News. Mr. Piersol passed away late Wednesday after an illness of some months' duration. Funeral services will be held Saturday at 2 P. M. from the parlors of the Truman Undertaking Company.

On Sunday, February 17th, occurs the monthly meeting of No. 21, and much business of importance is to come before the membership. Every member is urged to attend, if possible.

William Rutter suffered a broken arm when alighting from an automobile last Saturday. The break is close to the wrist, and it is very probable that Mr. Rutter will be incapacitated for quite a time.

In a letter from Frank Morrison, secretary of the American Federation of Labor, it is learned that President Howard was in attendance at a meeting of the Board of Governors of the International Allied Printing Trades Association, at Washington, D. C., the first week of this month, and that on the sixth of the month President Howard took up some legislative matters which were of interest to the membership of No. 101, and appeared before the House committee on printing, advocating a favorable report on Senator Shipstead's bill to provide for a four-hour day in the G. P. O. on Saturdays throughout the year. The measure has been favorably acted upon by the Senate and is pending in the House. The House committee on printing was informed that Uncle Sam is the only employer of consequence in the printing industry who clings to the forty-eight hour week, and that printers in the G. P. O. are not favored with a thirty-day sick leave as are employees in other branches of the government. Public Printer George H. Carter is not opposed to the bill and Congressman Frank Murphy of Ohio and Congressman Victor L. Berger of Wisconsin are championing the measure.

From the Los Angeles Citizen it is learned that Harry A. Huff, secretary of Pasadena Board of Labor for the past twenty years, and for more than forty years a member of the International Typographical Union, was struck by an automobile on February 4th, sustaining injuries which caused death.

A happy note was sounded in advice from the East which states that recently representatives of the International Typographical Union, co-operating with members of the Executive Council, signed up a newspaper in Lorain, Ohio, which has been conducted as a non-union establishment for the past eight years. The publisher, Mr. Hoyle, has been considered an avowed open-shopper, and conducts another paper in Mansfield, which plant it is hoped to sign up in the near future. From the same source it is learned that a publication in Hamilton, Ohio, non-union for over twenty-five years, has been unionized.

F. L. Dutcher, until recently machinist on the Fresno Bee, was a caller at headquarters this week, and informed Typographical Topics that on last Sunday there was formed in Fresno a committee known as the Permanent Joint Better Fellowship Committee, which is composed of members of Fresno, Visalia-Tulare and other unions of the San Joaquin Valley. The object of this com-

mittee is to bring about more fraternalism among printers, thereby facilitating organizations in what is now unorganized territory. The chairman of the committee is C. H. Irwin, president of Fresno Union, and R. M. Collins is secretary. Other members from Fresno are: F. L. Dutcher, Lloyd Weckert, Jeff Walsh, R. A. Hunt, B. E. Gann, T. J. Burke and William Chestnutt.

The Federated Press recently carried the following dispatch from Albany, N. Y.: "Conviction of a plug-ugly strikebreaker on a charge of carrying a revolver brought anguish to Hearst and Gannett executives who are trying to run their sheets with non-union printers. Thirty-five other strikebreakers, evidently scared by the judge's admonition, also cleared out of town, crippling the rat newspapers."

"Strikebreakers off shift were routed out of bed, herded together in their hotel and taken over to the composing rooms to fill in gaps. Many of them are working 24-hour shifts in the emergency caused by the panic among their fellow-rats."

"A strikebreaker who quit in disgust has told officers of Albany Typographical Local No. 4 how 'Slug-it-out' Flagg, chief of the open shop division of the American Newspaper Publishers' Assn., gets his crews. They are of three types, he explained. The first group, many of them competent printers, are hired for their physical prowess and ability to use a gun or slug. They move from city to city, like soldiers on the march, at Flagg's orders, breaking strikes and terrorizing unionists."

"The second group is composed of incompetent or rusty printers who want to get back into the printing line. They will take any job that offers, and no line is drawn at scabbing. The third group is composed of men who are not antagonistic to the union, but come from small towns. After they get on the job, a certain number of them can usually be relied on to show their decency by quitting."

The following is an excerpt from the Labor's Plans and Problems column conducted by John I. Leary, Jr., in the New York World of February 3rd: "Another matter which is engaging the attention of the organized labor movement is the conditions confronting the International Typographical Union, whose president, Charles P. Howard, is facing what is probably the most difficult situation any of his predecessors since William B. Prescott, who had to face the introduction of the linotype, has had to meet. This problem is due to the development of a machine which apparently successfully sets type by telegraph and which is known as the teletypesetter. The development of this machine which is being financed by Frank E. Gannett, owner of a string of papers, and whose Albany paper recently locked out its union compositors. The battle in Albany apparently will be won, only after months of struggle, and win or lose, will cost a small fortune."

"The importance of the typos to the general labor movement is far greater than their membership would indicate. Roughly speaking, the oft-nett executives who are trying to run their sheets repeated assertion that the American Federation of Labor is mainly a combination of building and printing tradesmen is true. Both are to be found in every city and town. Where they are strong, the local movement is very likely to be hurt."

"There will, of course, be no interference in the typos' affairs by the American Federation of Labor unless asked for—possibly an indorsement of the organization's position in Albany may be requested and given."

Typographical Topics desires to express appreciation on the part of the apprentice committee to

George Cunningham of the Cunningham Press for his services and the use of his shop for the examination of apprentices during February. Mr. Cunningham not only permitted the use of his establishment but remained with and assisted committeemen until 11 P. M. It is to be hoped that it will not much longer be necessary to request the use of private shops, but that the union will provide

F. J. BRAND

Phone UNderhill 1232

FRED BRAND CO.

Successor to

GUARANTEE BATTERY CO.

Storage Batteries

Auto Electricians

VAN NESS and TWELFTH and MISSION STREETS

EVERYTHING

FOR THE HOME

EASY TERMS

Sterling

FURNITURE COMPANY
BUNSTER & SAXE
1049 MARKET STREET

W.L. DOUGLAS

U
N
I
O
N
S
T
O
R
EU
N
I
O
N
S
H
O
E
S

SHOES

The New, Smart Spring Styles Are
Now in Stock

Store open till 9:30 P. M. Saturdays

R. A. FRENCH

2611 MISSION STREET

At 22nd Street adjoining the Owl Drug Co.

Home of Generous Credit

DRESS WELL On Easy Terms

HOME CLOTHING CO.

2500 MISSION STREET

JAS. H. REILLY

JAS. H. REILLY, JR.

JAS. H. REILLY & CO.

FUNERAL DIRECTORS

Phone Mission 141

29th and Dolores Streets

MEMBER OF

and

Official Undertaker of S. F. Typographical Union 21

A. SANCHEZ, JR.

GENERAL INSURANCE

Life - Accident - Health - Automobile - Fire

Children from 1 day up for any amount

Member I. T. U.—Card 73297

436 FIFTH AVE.

Res. SKYline 0687

equipment for examination purposes and for the use of apprentices taking the I. T. U. course.

Chronicle Chapel Notes.

We fear the worst for the Examiner baseball nine or twenty-nine that is to meet our ball tossers in a tremendous struggle, battle, free-for-all, or what have you, at Recreation Park Monday morning. It is understood that one Gallagher and one Fleming have something in the bag that will cause the Examiner players much displeasure. What it is we can only guess, except that it be that the two named gentlemen may undertake the battery job. Anyway, all you supporters of the respective teams be on hand Monday and help put your team over in the win column.

"But the cat came back." "Doc" Harriman of angle fame has a hobby of raising cats, not the common alley variety, but aristocrats of the cat family. He had one of particular beauty and class that somehow had made an escape from the kennels, or whatever they call a place where cats are kept. "Doc" made a thorough search of the neighborhood, but nary a cat of the kind he was looking for could be found. He gave it up, "but the cat came back."

Within a short time this chapel will have a monthly newspaper of its own. The Chronicle Mutual Benefit Society proposes to publish a monthly in promotion of the society and also other things of interest in the composing room. A subscription price of ten cents a copy will be charged which will go to the Society's treasury. The paper will contain sixteen pages.

Death occurred Monday night of Mrs. Bessie Miner, mother of Harry Miner. Mrs. Miner died from injuries received by being struck by an automobile as she and her daughter alighted from a street car Saturday night. The condolences of the chapel are extended to Mr. Miner at his loss.

The regular monthly chapel meeting was convened Tuesday afternoon at 2:30 o'clock with a goodly number of chapel members present. Business of considerable importance to the chapel was transacted. The meeting was adjourned out of respect to Harry Miner in his recent bereavement.

Guy Swan, that man of editorial destiny, or in other words, he that sets the type for the editorial page of the Chronicle, has been laid up with tonsillitis for the past week. His situation has been ably covered by Mr. H. J. Benz.

SCIENCE EXPANDS AGE.

As the age of man is prolonged by science, the need for an old-age pension increases, according to officials of the Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor.

Association officials state that probably between 15 and 20 per cent of the people of this country over 65 are either wholly or partly dependent on others for support.

"The percentage of people 65 and over has increased, according to the United States census, from 2.8 per cent of the population in 1850 to 4.6 per cent in 1920, an increase over 64 per cent," the report said.

The statistical fact that the normal life span in the United States has risen from approximately 40 years in 1850 to 56 in 1920, due chiefly to scientific progress, is observed by the report, which says:

"Population experts estimate that this trend will steadily increase until it reaches 9 or 10 per cent of the population. It is obvious, therefore, that old age is a large and steadily increasing problem."

Conductor—Madam, you'll have to pay for that boy.

Old Lady—But I never have before.

Conductor (hotly)—That don't matter to me. He's over twelve years old, and you'll have to pay his fare or I'll put him off the car.

Old Lady—Put him off. What do I care? I never saw him before.—Muskogee (Okla.) Daily Phoenix.

NEW SEATS FOR OLD CHAIRS.

By Elise Phillips.

"I wish I knew where to get a new seat put in this old chair," my friend, Mrs. Brown said to me the other day. "It belonged to my grandmother and I hate to have to send it up to the attic."

"Why not repair it yourself?" I asked her.

"Because I don't know how and haven't the tools," she answered, with a laugh.

"As to the tools, you don't need any," I assured her. "And the work is wonderfully easy to learn. You can buy rush or use raffia, twine, or even corn shucks, although naturally the latter will not give quite as handsome an effect. If the frame is refinished first, an apparently hopeless chair may often be made not only useful but really beautiful."

"Doesn't it take a good deal of strength," she inquired with interest.

"Other women don't think so," I replied. "Many of them are doing it not only for the sake of improving their own homes, but as a pleasant means of making a bit of extra money. For instance, the home demonstration agent in New London County, Connecticut, has been teaching chair seating, for five years, but each year new groups ask her to show them how to do it. She says that in one community 31 chairs were reseatd at a cost of only \$16.18. She estimated the value of these chairs as \$80.00, so the work resulted in a saving of \$63.82. Another community saved \$82 on 33 chairs, still another \$56 on 25—and so it goes. A number of women are using their knowledge as a source of income and find it well worth while. When there's a handy man in the family, benches and stools may be built after the old models and these find a ready sale. In a specialty shop I even saw a little table with the lower shelf woven exactly like a rush seat."

"Splendid!" exclaimed Mrs. Brown. "I have been longing for a way to make a bit of extra money. Do you know anyone else who has been successful at chair seating as a money making project?"

"I certainly do," I told her. "For instance, there's a Mrs. Tucker who lives in Maryland. She learned how to recane chair seats and had a sign painted and hung in front of her house. The first year she took in \$130.94, one hundred of which was profit. You see," I explained, "now that city people are so enthusiastic about early American furniture they are buying old chairs, stools and benches every place they can find them. Many of these pieces need reseating. The new owners don't know how to repair them and are delighted to find someone who can do the work well."

"All over the country women are learning this new-old craft," I went on. "In a New Hampshire County demonstration were given by the home agent in ten communities. One hundred and forty-seven women attended with the result that 114 chairs that had been considered worthless were restored to usefulness and beauty. And the young people are equally enthusiastic. In the 4-H handicraft clubs they learn this, as well as many other interesting things, and turn it to good use. For example, there's Roy Holden of Franklin County, Massachusetts. He makes baskets and also reseats chairs in his spare time and finds it brings in a nice sum of spending money."

"You've made me want to start right away," Mrs. Brown told me. "I feel sure most of my neighbors have an old chair or two tucked away, and as soon as I get my own done I shall tell them that I will do theirs for a reasonable price. Perhaps I can make enough to get that radio that I've been wanting."

"I'm sure you can," I assured her.

If any reader is interested in reseating chairs at home and would like to have complete instructions for weaving a seat with rush, raffia or rope, I shall be glad to send an illustrated pamphlet

giving full particulars upon receipt of ten cents for postage, printing, illustration and other expenses. Write to Elsie Phillips, Traymore Dwellings, Bronxville, N. Y., enclosing stamps or coin.

SENSE FROM CONGRESS.

"Wars do not just happen; they are made; they are the result of the actions of nations. They are not accidents; they come as a logical result of the conduct of nations in times of peace. There would have been no World War if Germany and Great Britain and France had not been armed to the teeth. It is perfectly natural, it is perfectly human, that men or nations continue to arm themselves, to increase their armaments in a race with each other, ultimately they will come into conflict."—Senator George W. Norris of Nebraska.

"To my way of thinking no price can be excessive for the banishment of deliberate warfare waged in pursuit of national policy. Looked at realistically, there is nothing more cruel, more inhuman than these blood-spilling carnivals that we call war. I have heard war rationalized as necessary and, indeed, inevitable. So we once thought of human slavery; so some still think of poverty. We can not prove the contrary by any logical demonstration, but millions have the faith, and I share it, that war is no gift from Heaven; that it is a man-made curse stupidly fostered by those whose selfish desires it serves."—Senator Robert F. Wagner of New York.

She was in Alaska, looking over a fox farm. After admiring a beautiful silver specimen, she asked her guide:

"Just how many times can the fox be skinned for this fur?"

"Three times, madam," said the guide gravely. "Any more than that would spoil his temper."

Phone Kearny 1540

UNION LABEL CLOTHES

Al. Sandell
TAILOR

830 MARKET STREET

Rooms 207-210 Gillette Building

Second Floor

Corner Ellis Street

BUY IT TODAY!!!

SURE DEATH TO ARGENTINE ANTS
SCHRADER'S
ARGENTINE ANT
POWDER
NOT DANGEROUS TO CHILDREN OR FOOD

YOU NEEDED IT YESTERDAY

W. D. Fennimore L. H. Bewig A. R. Fennimore



Prices
Reasonable
Eyes Tested
Satisfaction
Guaranteed

2508 MISSION STREET..... } SAN FRANCISCO
181 Post Street..... }
1619 Broadway..... } Oakland
2106 Shattuck Avenue..... } Berkeley

We Give Mission Street Merchant Coupon.

LABOR CLARION

Published Weekly by the S. F. Labor Council

Single Subscriptions.....\$1.50 a year
To unions subscribing for their
entire membership, \$1.00 a year for
each subscription.

Single Copies, 5 cents

Changes of address or additions to
union's mail lists must come through
the secretary of each organization.
Members are notified that this is
obligatory.

Entered at Postoffice, San Francisco,
California, as second-class matter.
Acceptance for mailing at special
rate of postage provided for in
section 1103, Act of October 3, 1917,
authorized August 10, 1918.

JAMES W. MULLEN.....Editor
Telephone Market 56
Office, S. F. Labor Temple, 2940 Sixteenth Street
MEMBER OF
UNITED LABOR PRESS OF CALIFORNIA

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 15, 1929

Piero Parini, secretary of the Fascist movement in countries outside Italy, who recently came to this country, is not having things all his own way. The labor press is giving him some publicity which is undesirable from his standpoint and opponents of the Fascist scheme of things have asked for governmental investigation of his activities here. If results of the investigation are made public, some interesting things may be disclosed. All the evidence indicates that Signor Parini is in the United States to promote Fascism, which is based upon autocracy and is the antithesis of democracy.

The reds continue their attack on the American Federation of Labor. Many who are not red join in the attack. But basically the present attack is the attack of the reds. However, just now there is a fly in the red ointment. Trotsky, the fiery former leader of the red army and co-schemer with Lenine, offers to the world the prediction of a Napoleon in Russia and he hints broadly that the Napoleon may be one of those now in command in Moscow. If anybody ought to know how villainous the Moscow crowd can be expected to be it is this same Leon Trotsky.

Captain George Freid of the steamship America told officials of the United States Shipping Board, and other dinner guests who assembled in his honor, that "the greatest need of the American merchant marine is men—enough men and the right men." He said the government merchant marine has failed largely because of the inability to obtain men of the right type to man its ships. He advocated recruiting offices similar to the navy. Captain Freid's theory has long been urged by the International Seamen's Union, whose motto is: "Sea power is in the seamen; ships are only tools." The finest vessel afloat can not operate without skill, but American boys will not go to sea when compelled to work a 12 and 14-hour day and sleep in the forecabin with Asiatics. The navy secures American boys because they are treated as Americans. A few days before Captain Freid made his statement a merchant marine conference in Washington was attended by ship owners, ship builders and government officials. The one cry at this conference was "Money." Financial aid from the government was urged in every conceivable form, and even included the suggestion that the government build merchant ships and hand them over to private operators. Not one suggestion on the value of man power or good working conditions was heard. And yet people wonder why American boys shun the sea.

INVESTMENTS

Among the best dividend-paying institutions in the world today is to be classified the trade union movement. It is not listed upon the Stock Exchange or the Curb, but the fact remains that those in a position to know the value of stocks are well aware that there is no other investment that can be made by any individual that will give the returns that may be gained by the mechanic who puts his monthly dues into a trade union treasury. The average mechanic, who knows nothing whatever about stocks or bonds, can, however, put a few dollars per month into trade union dues and get in return dividends that would cause the stock market to soar to heights that would astonish the world. The captains of industry are well aware of this indisputable fact, and it is because of this information that some of them fight trade unionism with such determination and vigor.

If unionism were such an impotent institution as they would have the worker believe it to be, it is a certainty that there would be little or no opposition to it. Even if the wage worker does not realize the value of organization to him, the truth is that those who have to do with the guiding of industry are well aware that it is an instrument of untold value to the men and women who must earn their bread in the sweat of their brows.

It is, of course, highly probable that many of those who oppose trade unionism are not aware of the fact that it is anything like the good investment that it actually is to the worker, but they understand, in a hazy sort of way, that it is a tremendous advantage to those they hire to hold membership in the organization of their craft. It is not the custom of employers generally to sit down and figure out the exact percentage that is yielded in dividends to union men and women. They quite generally sit down and estimate what a given increase in pay will mean to their own particular business, but the thought as to what the effect will be upon the membership of an entire organization of craftsmen very rarely enters their minds. Here, however, is to be found the real meat of the problem for the wage worker, because, after all, it is not the fact that he alone gains 50 or 75 cents a day that counts in the end. In the course of the year he can, of course, provide many advantages for his family out of the gain, but the indirect advantages to society as a whole are not easily estimated or clearly visible on the surface, and this furnishes the reason why both employers and workers are prone to treat the situation with such indifference.

It would, of course, be much better if both sides were to be thoughtful enough to sit down and carefully analyze the situation, ascertain the exact facts, and then govern themselves accordingly, because the truth is that the captains of industry gain as much by increasing the demand in the market for their products as do the workers by getting the additional amount in their pay envelopes. Human nature is such, however, that most of us do not see beyond the end of our noses. We depend almost entirely upon a few thoughtful people to figure out the possibilities of every proposition for us. And this applies with equal force to employers and employees.

There is little difference between the two elements in the industrial world, in spite of the fact that the employers quite generally consider themselves very superior to those who perform the manual labor in their establishments. Employers fall into this hallucination very easily because of the fact that they, as a rule, use a little better language in their conversation, and owing to the fact that things are not quite so rough for them; they are also a little more genteel in their common contacts with society, but the truth is that in the processes of thought they are not the superiors of their workers. They are a little more polished, but in fundamental thought and reasoning abilities they have absolutely no advantage whatever.

These statements, very naturally, will be astonishing and confusing to the pharisaical leaders of commerce and industry, but that will not detract a particle from their worth in the ranks of those who are really capable of thinking things out to their logical conclusion.

And, after all, no other element of society, except the thinkers, count for much in the general scheme of things as we know them today. Thought holds mastery over the world, and any hope for progress that society entertains must be founded upon the efficacy of thought. There is no other way to the good things of life. We may be living in a fool's paradise. Perhaps we are, and the world may be destroyed in a jiffy by forces we know nothing whatever about, but the fact remains that, with such knowledge as we possess, we must concede that thought governs us almost completely, and the more thoughtful in our midst are bound to wield the preponderance of power in the governing of our daily lives. The workers must, therefore, devote themselves to making the very best use of this most potent instrument.

THE CHERRY TREE

Where with our Little Hatchet we tell the truth about many things, sometimes profoundly, sometimes flippantly, sometimes recklessly.

Invention keeps on coming and the man who thinks he can shut his eyes tonight and find the same old world when he wakes up tomorrow is going to be fooled. The teletypesetter has kicked up a lot of discussion. As John J. Leary points out in his New York World labor column, there are those who say "it won't work." Not only did the linotype get so it worked and made a lot of new and better jobs for printers, but the monotype also came along and was made to work. Inventions far more amazing than those are today working fairly well. Among these there is radio, with its now budding television development. And there are the movies, with their talking development. It is most unwise to say today that a thing "won't work." In reality the teletypesetter is only a step beyond the monotype. In the case of the monotype the operator works a keyboard which punches tape full of holes. The tape is then fed through a caster and the holes translate themselves into lines and columns of type. The teletypesetter operates over a telegraph wire from keyboard to typesetting machine.

* * *

Frank Gannett, who promoted the wizard typesetting machine, is at work on a typewriter that will "justify," or space out, its lines so they will be even on both ends. That will speed the teletypesetter on its way to practical use. The noise pictures bring much the same threat to musicians that the teletypesetter brings to printers. Eventually we shall probably have the machines, in both instances, finding a useful field, but with human skill very definitely needed and enjoyed in what may easily be a field that is wider than at present. Few trades are today able to look about and find no machine that gives them worry—and where it isn't a machine it is a substitute for material. In New York a big dairy has adopted paper containers and uses no more glass bottles. A motor is being developed that will do the work of the milk wagon delivery horse. DuPont products make many a table top and counter top that used to be made of wood.

* * *

It may not be long before the radio listener pays for his programs. He will pay either through regular rates for wired wireless, or through a rental fee for a set that will bring him the pictures from a definite wave band. The day of grabbing through the whole set of bands for whatever is there is about over. Television—how many laughed at it just a few months ago?—will be one thing that will put free air in the has-been class.

One of the things that helps to make invention dangerous to a certain extent is the enormous interlocking of great corporate groups. A few great groups, through cross-licensing, already have a powerful grip on radio. DuPont is a heavy owner of United States Steel stock, Morgan is hooked up with Mellon, and Morgan is going deep into utilities and water power. Those that regard inventions as mere instruments for more profit can at least temporarily bring great harm to large masses of people. Wise introduction of even the most revolutionary devices could mean only general benefit. It does not pay to laugh at even those inventions that seem most fantastic. We have in daily use altogether too many fantastic things to permit of any more grinning skepticism.

Demand the union label on all purchases, and then you will know you are loyal to your fellows and yourself. Do not let any clerk induce you to take something else on the plea that there are no union makes of the kind you desire.

WIT AT RANDOM

A certain well-known business man who is noted for his quietness, was in a Pullman smoker when the general pest, well known for his inquisitiveness, approached him and attempted to start a conversation with this question: "How many people work in your office?"

"Oh," replied the quiet gentleman, getting up and throwing his cigar away, "I should say, at a rough guess, about two-thirds of them."—Forbes Magazine.

Rumor has it that one of the faculty has been trying very hard to correct the many errors in speech made by his five-year-old daughter. The other day he took her to call on her aunt, and at tea the little one was given a large piece of cake.

"Oh, I just love chocolate cake!" she exclaimed. "It's awfully nice."

"Muriel, dear," corrected Daddy, "it is wrong to say that you 'love' cake, and I've frequently pointed out that 'just' is wrongly used in such a sentence. Again, 'awfully' is quite wrong; 'very' would be much more correct, dear. Now repeat your remark, please."

Muriel obediently repeated: "I like chocolate cake; it is very good."

There was a pause.

"But, Daddy, it sounds just like I was talking about bread."—Boston Beanpot.

It was midnight. In the smoking-room of a club a young man sat huddled in a chair. A friend entered.

"Hallo, Smith!" he asked cheerfully. "Not going home yet?"

"No," muttered the despairing one. "I—I daren't."

"Why, what's the matter?"

"Matter? At eight o'clock I telephoned to my wife and gave her a perfectly good excuse for not coming straight home, and—" his voice sank to a whisper—"I've forgotten what I said."—Tit-Btis.

A farmer who was much troubled by trespassers during the nutting season consulted with a botanical friend. The botanist furnished him with the technical name of the hazel, and the farmer placed the following notice at conspicuous points about his premises:

"Trespassers, take warning! All persons entering this wood do so at their own risk, for, although common snakes are not often found, the *Corylus Avelana* abounds everywhere about here, and never gives warning of its presence."

The place was unmolested that year, and the farmer gathered his crop in peace.—The Churchman.

Bottles, a trade paper, calls attention to a nursing bottle advertisement, which concludes with these instructions:

"When the baby is done drinking, it should be unscrewed and laid in a cool place under a tap. If the baby does not thrive on fresh milk, it should be boiled."—Vancouver Province.

Here is the story that can't be beat! It comes from Iowa: Seven years ago a farmer hung his vest on a fence in the barnyard. A calf chewed up a pocket of the garment in which was a standard gold watch. Later the animal, a staid old milch cow, was butchered for beef and the time-piece was found in such a position between the lungs of the cow that the respiration—the closing in and the filling of the lungs—kept the stem-winder wound up, and the watch had lost but four minutes in the seven years.

"SLOW DOWN" POLICY IS FAVORED.

The Department of Agriculture has released this significant statement to American farmers: "In view of the probability of another large crop of hard winter wheat in 1929, spring wheat farmers should hesitate to increase their present acreage of hard spring wheat." No one objects to Uncle Sam warning farmers not to glut the market and destroy prices, but why can't the same reasoning apply to workers who would reduce hours? No responsible business man will deny that markets would be quickly flooded if our industrial machine were operated 100 per cent. These business men are striving to "stabilize" their industry—to produce only enough to meet consumption, just as farmers are advised. Workers are not included in this policy. They are displaced by automatic machinery, new processes are being installed, and the army of unemployed grows, while their attempt to reduce hours is resisted. If they advocated a "slow down" policy, as does the government and business men, they would be classed as conspirators. Workers can change this double standard if they organize and thus secure economic power that invariably commands respect.

Tom Connally, new Senator from Texas, recently met a colored woman he had not seen since the days when he was county attorney.

"Auntie," remarked the Senator, "I hope your man doesn't abuse you the way he used to."

"'Deed he doesn't, Mistah Tom; 'deed he doesn't suh."

"Well, I'm mighty glad to hear that. After all, I guess his heart is in the right place."

"It sho is, Mistah Tom," she chuckled; "and the rest of his body also is, too. He's in jail."

N. H. HOWARD Phone MARKET 3697
STERLING AUTO TOP CO.
AUTOMOBILE PAINTING
AND TRIMMING
633-635-637 GOLDEN GATE AVENUE

Phone Market 170 UNION STORE
BROWN & KENNEDY
FLORAL ARTISTS
Funeral Work a Specialty—Lowest Prices
3089 Sixteenth St., Near Valencia San Francisco

JACQUARD DAVENPORT BED
\$77.50

A Remarkably Well-Built Bed
for the small bungalow, flat or apartment. The quality of Jacquard and the construction is guaranteed the best money can buy for a moderate price.

Eastern Outfitting Company
1017 MARKET STREET, NEAR 6TH ST.

REDLICK NEWMAN
COMPLETE HOME FURNISHERS
Southeast Corner 17th & Mission Sts.

COMPLETE HOME FURNISHERS
ON CREDIT
HEADQUARTERS FOR
OCCIDENTAL
STOVES AND RANGES

Demand the union label on all purchases, and then you will know you are loyal to your fellows and yourself. Do not let any clerk induce you to take something else on the plea that there are no union makes of the kind you desire.

ERNEST KLEIN
HIGH GRADE UNION TAILORING
Successor to M. WEINER & SON
3011 SIXTEENTH STREET
Phone Market 2139 San Francisco, Cal.

35 SIXTH ST. 1730 FILLMORE ST.
Cor Stevenson Near Sutter
THE LEADER DAIRY LUNCH, Inc.
70 FOURTH ST. 631 BROADWAY 63 FIFTH ST.
Corner Jessie Near Grant Ave. Near Market

Phone FRanklin 3447 466 Golden Gate Ave.
Modern Daylight Shop
MOTOR PARTS MACHINE CO.
Crankshaft and Cylinder Grinding. Cylinder Blocks Bored and
Horned in Chassis. Wrist Pins Fitted. Flywheel Starter
Gears Installed. Valve Refaced. Piston Finishing.
General Machine Work

SUMMERFIELD & HAINES
Complete Outfitters
Men's and Boys'
Union Made
SUITS AND O'COATS
\$25.00 - \$35.00
Cor. Sixth and Market

Make Your Own Hook Rug

THERE is nothing more artistic than a beautiful rug which matches draperies, wall coverings, or period furniture. And there is an added pleasure when the rug has been hand-made by you.

A hook rug, made of pure wool, will last many years and retain all of its freshness of color—as it may be laundered.

Make something for your home, a rug with a romance which will grow with the years—come to the Art Needlework Section, Third Floor, an expert demonstrator will show you how.

The Emporium
SAN FRANCISCO

TRADE UNION PROMOTIONAL LEAGUE.

The regular meeting of the Trade Union Promotional League was held in Mechanics' Hall, Labor Temple, Wednesday, February 6, 1929.

The meeting was called to order at 8 p. m., by President A. V. Williams and on roll call the following were noted absent: J. L. Berke and Sid. France. The chair appointed Delegate J. C. Willis as Vice-President pro tem.

Minutes of the meeting held January 17th were approved as read.

Credentials—The following delegates were seated: Auto Mechanics' Union No. 1305 for M. A. Lovey and J. Adams. Bill Posters No. 4 for J. Nelson and H. Dane. Window Cleaners' Union No. 44 for Paul Doyle. Painters' Union No. 19 for Thos. Fleming. Carpenters' Union No. 483 for Percy Schneider and Nestor Mattson. Retail Cleaners & Dyers' Union No. 18021 (just affiliated) for M. Fisher. The following delegates were not seated as they were not present: Cooks' Union No. 44 for M. J. Singer. Ice Wagon Drivers' Union No. 519 for S. Kooistra and G. Gabriel. Musicians' Union No. 6 for H. Lowenstein and Gus Selo. Miscellaneous Union No. 110 for Jos. Naughton and Arthur Maule. Upholsterers' Union No. 28 for Marge E. Taylor. Janitors' Union No. 9 for L. Etherington.

Communications—From Ladies' Auxiliary, Trade Union Promotional League, minutes of their meeting held January 17th; read and filed. S. F. Building Trades Council, minutes noted and filed. Also a circular letter requesting when homes are purchased to find out if they are union built. If the builder will not give you that information the same can be had from the S. F. Building Trades Council. From Union Label Trades Department of the American Federation of Labor, giving their definition of an ideal union man and what the average man should do to be one; referred to Agitation Committee. From Allied Printing Trades Council, requesting this League to correspond with Sears, Roebuck & Co. on the matter of having their printing done by a non-union firm; the Secretary was instructed to comply. From S. F. Bulletin, requesting labor news for them to publish; referred to Secretary. From B. F. Dodge, business representative Cooks' Union No. 44, requesting publicity in the display case in the lobby of the Labor Temple; Secretary stated the same had been done before this letter was received. Letters from the Community Chest and the Franciscan Sisters of the Sacred Heart; as all unions were receiving these letters, they were filed.

Bills—Read and referred to Trustees; same ordered paid.

Secretary's Report—Same was read and concurred in. The annual report letter was read and approved by the League; same to be sent to all unions.

At this time Delegate Theo. Johnson was called upon to install the newly-elected officers of our Ladies' Auxiliary.

Reports of Unions—Waiters No. 30 report they will vote on wage conditions; claim that the Greek houses cause them a lot of trouble; look for the House Card. Auto Mechanics No. 1305 request workers to patronize union shops when having their automobiles repaired; will give out a fair shop list. Hatters report that the unfair firm of Nason & Co. failed. Typographical Union No. 21 report they donated \$100 to the Community Chest and \$50 to the Gompers' Memorial Fund. Garment Workers No. 131 report work slack and to look for their union label. Cracker Bakers say business is poor; too many firms at the business; retailers will not handle local-made crackers, as they should. Cleaners & Dyers' Union No. 18021 request you to patronize the neighborhood cleaning and dyeing shops that display their union shop card. Carpenters' Union No. 483 request that some fair shop literature be sent to them. Grocery Clerks request a demand for their monthly button. Cigarmakers report that one of the big unfair shops is practically going out of business; look for their blue

label. Painters No. 19 report that the agitation against the billboards is being instigated by the Radio Corp. so that they can control more advertising; painters want matters to be as they are; report that one of their members fell eight stories from a scaffold to the ground and was killed.

Secretary stated at this time that the members of the Ladies' Auxiliary were in the small banquet room preparing coffee and cakes and when the meeting adjourned all delegates and visitors were invited to go there and partake of the refreshments. That the picture "Your Book," showing that branch of the printing trade, would be exhibited while refreshments were being served.

New Business—Election of Officers: As there was no opposition to any office, it was moved and seconded that the Secretary cast a ballot for those nominated; carried. Secretary stated he had cast one ballot for the offices to be filled by the following-named delegates: For President, A. V. Williams; Vice-President, C. H. Parker; Secretary, W. G. Desepte; Secretary-Treasurer, Geo. J. Plato; Trustees, Theo. Johnson, Jack Williams and Sid. France; Agitation Committee, N. Burton, J. C. Willis and J. P. Hale. The chair declared them elected.

As the hour was getting late and the ladies were waiting, it was moved and seconded that installation of officers be laid over to next meeting; carried.

Receipts—\$170.36; **Bills Paid**—\$142.50.

Adjournment—The meeting adjourned at 9:30 P. M. to view the picture and partake of the refreshments by the Ladies' Auxiliary of the League. The picture and the refreshments were enjoyed by all present and the ladies were thanked for the entertainment of the delegates.

The next meeting of the League will be held Wednesday, February 20th.

"No Union-Earned Money Except for Union-Labeled Goods and Union Service."

Fraternally submitted,
W. G. DESEPTE, Secretary.

MINUTES OF THE LADIES' AUXILIARY.

San Francisco, Calif., February 10, 1929.

The Ladies' Auxiliary of the Trade Union Promotional League held their meeting February 6th at 8:30 P. M., in Room 315, Labor Temple, 16th and Capp streets.

Meeting was called to order by the President, Mrs. W. G. Desepte. Two new members were given the obligation and welcomed to the Auxiliary.

Roll call—one officer absent.

Minutes of the previous meeting read and approved.

Installation of officers conducted by Mr. T. Johnson.

Communications read and filed.

Reports of committees, none.

Old business, none.

Good of the Auxiliary: A member reported visiting shoe stores and demanding the union label, not getting it, walked out.

Several members reported they were annoyed with solicitors for a group of unfair magazines.

It was also reported that Colgate's Products are union made.

Cake and coffee were served to members and delegates of the Trade Union Promotional League.

With no further business to come before the Auxiliary the meeting adjourned.

Respectfully submitted,

MRS. M. E. DECKER,
Secretary-Treasurer.

BENDER'S The Family Shoe Store

2412 Mission St., near Twentieth
Packard Shoes for Men Martha Washington Shoes for Women

SAN FRANCISCO LABOR COUNCIL

Synopsis of the Minutes of the Regular Meeting of February 8, 1929.

Meeting called to order at 8:15 p. m., by President Wm. Stanton.

Roll Call of Officers—All present.

Reading Minutes—Minutes of the previous meeting approved as printed in the Labor Clarion.

Report of Organizing Committee—Was on motion taken up and recommended that the application for affiliation from the Longshoremen's Association be received and delegates seated. Motion carried.

Credentials—From Longshoremen's Association—John B. Bryan, Emil G. Stein, Fred Wicks, Ed. Roth, Hartley Brown, James Bryan, Charles Coulman, Frank Davis, Jack Edgerton, Harry Walters. Bakers No. 24—Andrew Bauer, Gus Becker, Adolph Brenner, Paul Guderly, Louis Krueger, S. K. Leman, Jurgen Peterson. Delegates seated.

Communications—Filed—Minutes of the Building Trades Council: From Cigar Makers' Union, requesting a demand for their label on cigars. From the State Council of Carpenters, invitation to attend its annual convention to be held at Sacramento. From State Federation of Labor, inclosing copies of bills sponsored by it and presented to the Legislature at Sacramento.

Referred to Theatrical Federation—From Janitors' Union, with reference to the conditions of its members now employed in theatres of this city.

Referred to Labor Clarion—Circular letter from the Union Label Trades Department, urging trade unionists to spend union-earned money for union-made products.

Referred to Legislative Agent at Sacramento—Letter from Los Angeles Central Labor Council inclosing copy of resolutions with reference to the printing of text books for public schools.

Report of Executive Committee—Committee organized by electing Wm. P. Stanton, chairman; John C. Daly, vice-chairman; John A. O'Connell, secretary; Patrick O'Brien, sergeant-at-arms.

In the matter of Grocery Clerks' complaint against the O'Connor's Grocerteria, it was referred to Secretary O'Connell to try and bring about an adjustment of the trouble. In the matter of the Chinese Laundry Workers, Billy Chan and Alice Sum appeared and stated the strike had been settled; the committee advised them to make an investigation of conditions and report the result to Secretary O'Connell. Also that they will send representatives to the next meeting of the Laundry Workers' Union. Report concurred in.

The amendment to the election laws was taken up for its third reading, and on motion was adopted.

The said amendment to Article VII, Section 2, page 26, beginning in line 1, reads as follows:

"Balloting shall cease at 9:00 p. m., at which time the judges and clerks of election shall proceed to count without recess and report the result to the Council."

Reports of Unions—Molders No. 164—Holland Furnace Company is unfair; have started a shop in Oakland. Office Employees—Take exceptions to report on standardization and classifications. Grocery Clerks—Have been unsuccessful in adjusting differences with O'Connor Grocerteria.

The chair introduced Dr. James Yen, who addressed the Council on Mass Education in China. He was properly introduced by Delegate Scharenberg, and a response was given by Delegate Daniel C. Murphy.

New Business—Moved to empower the chair to appoint a committee to go into the matter of Municipal Railway System; motion carried.

Receipts—\$420.00. **Expenses**—\$146.50.

Council adjourned at 10:55 P. M.

Fraternally submitted,

JOHN A. O'CONNELL, Secretary.

UNION PRINCIPLES.

To Organized Labor, Greeting:

To become expert in any line of endeavor, it is necessary to spend time and energy in practice. Hour after hour, week in and week out, this practice must go on.

The great preacher or actor spent years in practice before becoming great. The trade unionist who stands forth among his fellows has practiced trade unionism diligently for years. From the dawn of awakening intelligence, when loyalty to fellow workers was aroused a firm resolution was made and practiced never to spend union-earned money at any time only for union-labeled merchandise and union service.

Those practicing trade unionism are never found in a non-union barber shop, smoking non-union cigars or cigarettes.

The ideal trade unionist starts out with a definite aim and that aim is to defeat the non-union shop by helping the union shop.

Each section of the country has its ideal trade unionists, who are clothed from head to foot in union-labeled apparel; who employ union building tradesmen when in need of such services and who never forget to patronize union labor when spending money.

Every trade unionist should aim to become an ideal trade unionist. As a start let us endeavor to make the city in which we live the city where the most union-labeled merchandise and union service of all kinds can be secured.

Don't be satisfied with one merchant, but enlist all the merchants in our cause. Remember, without customers the merchants would be forced out of business. Let union-earned money help the union employer.

Canvass the stores, the bakeries, meat markets, restaurants, printing plants, bookbinderies and movie houses. Make a plea for the union clerk and the union driver.

Don't postpone action on this important matter. Clean up your city of scab products!

Fraternally yours,
JOHN J. MANNING,
Secretary-Treasurer,
Union Label Trades Department.

LET'S GIVE ENOUGH.

The Budget Committee of the Community Chest of San Francisco has announced, following months of careful study of the needs of the 107 welfare and relief agencies, that the minimum amount required for 1929 is \$2,275,000.00. The personnel of the committee is selected from the best men of the city who volunteer their services, a guarantee to the donors of businesslike and economic administration of the fund.

This guarantee carries with it the assurance that practically ninety-five cents of every dollar subscribed for welfare and relief work is actually expended for that purpose, only a fraction over five per cent being required to cover campaign and administration expenses for the year.

The Community Chest further eliminates overlapping and duplication of service, and affords the affiliated agencies the opportunity of devoting all of their time to their humanitarian activities instead of having to worry about where the money with which to carry on is coming from. Each and every agency in the Chest performs a necessary service, and their books are audited by the Community Chest at regular intervals.

Therefore, in determining the amount you will give to the Chest fund during the coming campaign, March 4 to 15—bear in mind that your gift must be divided between one hundred and seven agencies. Be liberal; be generous, and remember; if you so elect, you have an entire year in which to pay your pledge in convenient installments.

LABEL CIGARS.

To All Organized Labor—Greetings! The Cigar Makers' Union No. 228, takes this method of again calling your attention to the necessity of the members of Organized Labor, when buying Cigars, to call for the Union Label of the Cigar Makers' International Union.

The man who buys a cigar from a box with the Union Label on it can rest assured that he is helping a Union Man, who is working under fair and sanitary conditions, and that the money he earns is spent at home among the merchants of our city.

Few people realize (even among Union Men) the strenuous fight that has been waged against the Cigar Makers' Union by the big non-union corporations in the cigar industry.

We have carried on this glorious battle for years, never appealing to you for anything but your moral support, without which we could not have carried on, and it is upon your continued support we must depend—with it we will be victorious; without your support our struggle will have been in vain.

The Cigar Makers are the originators of the Union Label, and we believe it is the only weapon by which the working man or woman can get the just share of the products of their labor.

Therefore "remember the slogan."

See that the "Blue Union Label of the Cigar Makers' Union" is on the box when buying a cigar.

Thanking you for past favors and hoping for a continuance of the same, we beg to remain,

Yours fraternally,

CIGAR MAKERS' UNION No. 228.

Fred Westcott, President.

Henry Knobel, Secretary.

WE DON'T PATRONIZE LIST

The concerns named below are on the "We Don't Patronize List" of the San Francisco Labor Council. Members of Labor Unions and sympathizers are requested to cut this out and post it.

American Tobacco Company.
Austin's Shoe Stores.
Block, J., Butcher, 1351 Taraval.
Bella Roma Cigar Co.
Co-Op Manufacturing Company.
Chas. Corriea & Bro., Poultry, 425 Washington Street.
Embassy Theatre
Ernest J. Sultan Mfg. Co.
E. Goss & Co., Cigar Mnfrs., 113 Front.
Foster's Lunches.
Goldstone Bros., manufacturers of Dreadnaught and Bodyguard Overalls.
Great Western Tea Company, 2388 Mission.
Manning's, Inc., Coffee and Sandwich Shops, Market Street R. R.
Mann Manufacturing Company, Berkeley.
National Biscuit Co., Chicago, products.
Purity Chain Stores.
Regent Theatre.
Steinberg's Shoe Store, 1600 Fillmore.
Steinberg's Shoe Store, 2650 Mission.
The Mutual Stores Co.
Torino Bakery, 2823 Twenty-third.
Traung Label & Litho Co.
Union Furniture Co., 2075 Mission.
All Barber Shops open on Sunday are unfair.

DRINK CASWELL'S COFFEE

Sutter 6654

GEO. W. CASWELL CO.

442 2nd St.

Brief Items of Interest

The following members of San Francisco unions died during the past week: Joseph Carroll of the marine firemen, Edward F. Diamond of the railroad trainmen, Julius J. Hammerschlag of the gas appliance and stovefitters, William R. McLeod of the postoffice clerks, George N. Lochart of the marine engineers, Charles Valle of the teamsters, John J. Fury of the blacksmiths.

The Organizing Committee of the Labor Council last Friday night reported favorably upon the application for affiliation from the Longshoremen's Association. The recommendation of the committee was accepted and the delegates from the union were ordered seated. They were obligated and are now regular delegates to the Council.

At the last meeting of the Labor Council, Billy Chan and Alice Sum appeared as representatives of the Chinese Laundry Workers' Union which had been out on strike for nearly two weeks. They reported that the strike had been settled and that they had gained nearly all of the points contended for, including that of pay for the time lost during the strike. They also reported they would send a delegation to the next meeting of the Laundry Workers' Union to lay the facts before that organization.

An amendment to the election laws of the Labor Council was adopted at the last meeting, and as a consequence the polls will be open at future elections only from 7:30 to 9 o'clock, thus cutting down the time by thirty minutes and enabling the count to be made and reported to the Council at an earlier hour than heretofore.

President Stanton of the Labor Council has been

authorized to appoint a committee to go into the matter of finances of the Municipal Railway system and ascertain what may be done to prevent the present waste which seems to be draining the treasury of surpluses that should be increasing in spite of the fact that the five-cent fare has been maintained in this city.

The following delegates were seated at the meeting of the Labor Council last Friday night: From Longshoremen's Assn., John B. Bryan, Emil G. Stein, Fred Wicks, Ed. Roth, Hartley Brown, James Bryan, Charles Coulman, Frank Davis, Jack Edgerton, Harry Walters. Bakers No. 24, Andrew Bauer, Gus Becker, Adolph Brenner, Paul Guderly, Louis Krueger, S. K. Leman, Jurgen Peterson.

Supervisor Jesse C. Colman, chairman of the Civil Service and Retirement Committee, announced that the final meeting was held in the chambers of the Board of Supervisors Thursday night on the proposed reclassification and standardization of salaries for city workers. The program, presented by the Civil Service Commission, has been discussed at length at a number of public hearings conducted by Colman.

The Streets and Finance Committees of the Board of Supervisors met with the Board of Public Works at the City Hall Wednesday afternoon in an attempt to arrange a program to keep the city asphalt workers on the job throughout the season. Twenty-five men were laid off on Monday when street funds became short.

VICIOUS INJUNCTION MILL IS BUSY.

Federal Judge Coleman, New York district, has ruled, in effect, that members of the Actors' Equity Association can not select the labor agencies they would patronize in seeking employment. Legislation has failed to end abuses that have developed under the private agency system and as a last resort the actors prepared a list of agents who agreed to abandon gouging practices. The "racketeer" agencies object. They claim a "property right" in the patronage of men and women who seek employment and who agree between themselves to ask aid only from those who will charge them a reasonable fee. Judge Coleman enjoins this voluntary association from enforcing their agreement. The court order is one of many vicious aspects of the injunction evil. Only those who work for wages are subject to this process. If a group of manufacturers compiled a list of middle men who agreed to treat them fairly in marketing their goods, gouging middle men who formerly had that business would be laughed at if they asked for an injunction. When workers are involved, however, any wrong can be upheld if the plaintiff weaves an illusory "property right" around it. Organized labor protests against the usurpation of equity judges who interfere with personal rights whenever profits are involved and who class as "property" such intangible things as patronage and good will.

Q.—What is the attitude of the United States Supreme Court on laws regulating the hours of labor of men?

A.—According to a study made by the United States Bureau of Labor Statistics, the Supreme Court in recent years has upheld the rights of the States to place reasonable restrictions upon the number of hours per day which adult males may work.

Doctor—Where shall I vaccinate you?
Modern Girl—Oh, anywhere! it's bound to show.
—Blue Gator.

WARNING TO LOCAL UNIONS.

The communist drive for financial assistance "from every labor organization in America" to build up their communist dual unions and save their deluded followers from jail for their misdeeds inspired by their serio-comic leaders, is now apparently in full swing again.

Among the latest attempts is that of Alfred Weissbord, who acquired such notoriety in the Passaic strike, who is now appealing for financial assistance in behalf of his "National Textile Workers Union of America," plainly dual to the "United Textile Workers of America," which at Passaic was given the task to save and help the workers after the communist leadership had led those workers into jail and disaster.

In the finely worded and misleading appeal, Weissbord says: "The textile workers have now built up a new union, the National Textile Workers Union of America. This union alone stands as the shield and protector of the workers. The hundreds of destitute victims and prisoners resulting from the strikes look to us to help them. The over a million textile workers in America, North and South, look to us to organize them and lead them in struggle. We appeal to you to help us carry on this work. With adequate funds we could help better defend the almost 700 workers and all our leaders now in jail in New Bedford. With adequate funds we could send more organizers to every important textile center in the country."

In other words, the communists look to the lawful unions in affiliation with the American Federation of Labor, to give their funds to assist communists in repeating their outrageous and disastrous campaigns in Passaic and Bedford, and to destroy the United Textile Workers of America, the only organization that has been and will be of any aid to the textile workers in that industry.

Local unions are worse than fools, if they fall for all such misleading appeals and contribute a cent to perpetuate the misery the communistic leaders are seeking to create all over the country, in order to start their beloved revolution of the proletariat, under communistic dictatorship.

TRYING TO PROVE HE'S ALIVE.

Appeal has been taken to the American Legion by Thomas R. Smith of Santa Rosa to prove that although he was listed during the World War as "killed in action," the report of his death, like that of Mark Twain, was "greatly exaggerated." The United States government for ten years has been insisting that Smith's sister, Mrs. Nellie Johnson of Santa Rosa, accept \$10,000 in war risk insurance for her brother's "death." Mrs. Johnson and her brother have steadfastly declined to admit the "death" and now Smith has asked Petaluma Post of the American Legion to aid in straightening out the records at Washington. Smith went overseas with Company F, 342nd machine gun battalion, was wounded in action, hospitalized and in due time was returned home and discharged. The government continues to insist that he is buried overseas but Smith declines to "play" dead.

"I've just shot a dog."

"Was he mad?"

"Well, he wasn't very pleased."—Denison Flamingo.

THE "UNION" STORE

ON THE AIR

OVER KYA

Interviews with famous Ball
Players - Pugilists - Field and
Track Coaches and
other Sportsmen

THURSDAY

7:30 to 7:45

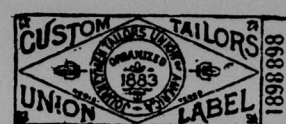
p.m.

Philadelphia
Shoe Co.

825 MARKET STREET

THE "UNION" STORE

THE RECOGNIZED LABEL



IN RECOGNIZED CLOTHES

HERMAN, Your Union Tailor
1104 MARKET STREET